UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/846,712	04/30/2001	Kursat Uvez	05306.P027	4919

7590   03/15/2005

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2127	

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/846,712	UVEZ ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.	2127	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 November 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>29 August 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 10-12, 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over STONE (U.S. Patent 6,101,510) in view of BOOKMAN (U.S. Patent

5,761,673).

As to claim 10, STONE teaches a server (server program of an initial web

browser control / initial web browser control) comprising: means for receiving a request

(method request / Navigate request having a URL identifier or frame ID) identifying an

object (HTML document / rendered HTML viewer object that represents the HTML

document) associated with a network based application (subsequent web browser

control / server application) from a third party application (client application) (col. 4, lines

2-5; col. 4, lines 25-28); means for dynamically accessing the object (object) from a

network based application (server application / browser control) for the datum (data)

through communicating with the network based application for the request (via web

browser control / server application being able to retrieve data of an object) (col. 8, line

10 – col. 9, line 5; col. 16, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines 23-38; col. 12, lines 51-53; col. 6, lines

20-43; col. 9, lines 37-58; col. 10, lines 1-14; col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col.

13, line 34); and means for transmitting the datum (web page) to the third party

application as a response to the request (create the web page and return it in the frame

created by the application) (col. 8, line 10 – col. 9, line 5; col. 16, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines

23-38; col. 12, lines 51-53; col. 6, lines 20-43; col. 9, lines 37-58; col. 10, lines 1-14)

See in particular col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-

67 wherein a client application calls a browser control with a URL for an object and the

browser control communicates with a server application to retrieve or render the data of

the object. However, STONE does not teach the object including a datum obtained

from a network database across a network by the network-based application.

BOOKMAN teaches a network based application (web listener / server

application) receiving a request identifying an object (object request identifying web

agent), the object (web agent) including a datum (data) obtained from a network

database (database) across a network (see fig. 3) by the network based application

(web listener / server application), means for dynamically accessing the object for the

datum (via creating the web agent and having the web agent access the data) through

communicating with the network based application for the request; and means for

transmitting the datum (data) to the third party application (requesting application / web

browser) as a response to the request (see fig. 3, fig. 4; col. 4, line 60-67; col. 5, lines 1-

48; col. 5, line 50 – col. 6, line 3). Therefore, it would be obvious based on the

combination that the web browser control in STONE makes the request to a subsequent

web browser control or the server application to fulfill the object request for retrieving

data from a database and returns said data to the requesting application. Therefore, it

would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN in order to facilitate an efficient

way of generating dynamic Web pages.

As to claim 11, STONE teaches the server (initial web browser control / server

program of initial web browser control), the network based application (subsequent web

browser control) and the third party application (client application) are installed on a

personal computer (computer system for navigating to a web site) (col. 4, lines 51-54;

col. 2, line 66 – col. 4, line 32).

As to claim 12, STONE teaches the network-based application (initial web

browser control) includes a World Wide Web site (via the Navigate request) (col. 8, line

56 – col. 9, line 5; col. 16, lines 23-43).

As to claim 14, STONE teaches cited teachings as disclosed above and that the

browser control can be contained in any application that satisfies the requirements of an

OLE container (col. 10, lines 1-43). STONE also teaches the web browser control acts

as an OLE container (col. 10, lines 34-40). Hence, the browser control is allowed to be

an OLE container to another browser control. Therefore, it is inherent in the teachings

of STONE that the browser control is a client application to another browser control.

As to claim 16, STONE teaches the server (initial web browser control / server program of initial web browser control) includes a programmatic interface (implementation of the member functions) to communicate with the object (hypertext viewer object containing web page) (col. 8, lines 10-39).

3.   Claims 1-9, 13, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over STONE (US Patent 6,101,510) in view of BOOKMAN (U.S. Patent 5,761,673) and "Understanding ActiveX and OLE" by CHAPPELL.

As to claim 1, STONE teaches a computing system (col. 4, lines 51-54) comprising: a network based application (subsequent web browser control / server application) to access a datum associated with an object (HTML document / rendered HTML viewer object that represents the HTML document / object); and a server (server program of an initial web browser control / initial web browser control) to receive a request identifying the object (method request / Navigate request containing URL identifier of document or frame identifier) from an application (client application) (col. 4, lines 2-5; col. 4, lines 25-28; col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67); in response to the request, the server (server program of an initial web browser control / initial web browser control): to communicate with the network based application (subsequent web browser control / server application) to dynamically access the object and transfer the datum (web page / data) of the object to the application (create the web page and return it in the frame created by the application) (col. 8, line 10 – col. 9, line 5; col. 16, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines 23-38; col. 12, lines 51-53; col. 6, lines

20-43; col. 9, lines 37-58; col. 10, lines 1-14; col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col.

13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67). See in particular col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 –

col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67 wherein a client application calls a browser control

with a URL for an object and the browser control communicates with a server

application to retrieve or render the data of the object. STONE also teaches the

browser control can be contained in any application that satisfies the requirements of an

OLE container (col. 10, lines 1-43). However, STONE does not teach that the container

application is a non-network application or the network-based application is used to

access a datum in a network database across a network to generate an object.

BOOKMAN teaches a network based application (web listener / server

application) receiving a request identifying an object (object request identifying web

agent), the object (web agent) including a datum (data) obtained from a network

database (database) across a network (see fig. 3) by the network based application

(web listener / server application), means for dynamically generating and accessing the

object for the datum (via creating the web agent and having the web agent access the

data) through communicating with the network based application for the request; and

means for transmitting the datum (data) to the third party application (requesting

application / web browser) as a response to the request (see fig. 3, fig. 4; col. 4, line 60-

67; col. 5, lines 1-48; col. 5, line 50 – col. 6, line 3). Therefore, it would be obvious

based on the combination that the web browser control in STONE makes the request to

a subsequent web browser control or the server application to fulfill the object request

for retrieving data from a database and returns said data to the requesting application.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN in order to facilitate an efficient way of generating dynamic Web pages.

CHAPPELL teaches that an OLE container is a non-network application (WORD / EXCEL applications) (pg. 174). Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN and CHAPPELL in order to provide a link and embedded data from a server without being aware of what kind of application the other is (pg. 174).

As to claim 2, STONE teaches the computing system includes a personal computer (computer system for navigating to a web site) (col. 4, lines 51-54; col. 2, line 66 – col. 4, line 32).

As to claim 3, STONE teaches the server and the network based applications are installed on the personal computer (col. 4, lines 51-54).

As to claim 4, STONE teaches the object (HTML document / rendered HTML viewer object that represents the HTML document) includes the datum (web page) and a method to manipulate the datum (rendering and displaying the web page) (col. 10, line 59 – col. 11, line 6; col. 12, lines 50-53; col. 10, lines 24-29).

As to claim 5, STONE teaches the server (server program of an initial web browser control / initial web browser control) is to access the object to retrieve the datum (web page) (col. 8, lines 40-48; col. 10, line 59 – col. 11, line 6; col. 12, lines 50-53; col. 10, lines 24-29).

As to claim 6, STONE teaches the server (server program of an initial web browser control / initial web browser control) is to transmit the received datum (web page / data) to the application (client application) (via displaying the application in the frame created by the client) (col. 9, lines 37-58). STONE also teaches the browser control can be contained in any application that satisfies the requirements of an OLE container (col. 10, lines 1-43). However, STONE does not teach that the container application is a non-network application.

CHAPPELL teaches that an OLE container is a non-network application (WORD / EXCEL applications) (pg. 174). Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN and CHAPPELL in order to provide a link and embedded data from a server without being aware of what kind of application the other is (pg. 174).

As to claim 7, STONE teaches a computer-implemented method for a server (initial browser control / server program of initial browser control), comprising: receiving a request (method request / Navigate request containing a URL identifier or frame identifier) identifying to an object (document) of a network based application

(subsequent web browser control / server application) (col. 10, lines 15-40; col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67) from an application (client application); in response to the request: dynamically accessing the object for the datum through communicating with the network based application (col. 8, line 10 – col. 9, line 5; col. 16, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines 23-38; col. 12, lines 51-53; col. 6, lines 20-43; col. 9, lines 37-58; col. 10, lines 1-14; col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67); and transferring the datum (web page / data) to the application (create the web page and return it in the frame created by the application) (col. 8, line 10 – col. 9, line 5; col. 16, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines 23-38; col. 12, lines 51-53; col. 6, lines 20-43; col. 9, lines 37-58; col. 10, lines 1-14; col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67). See in particular col. 12, lines 24-53; col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 34; col. 16, lines 28-67 wherein a client application calls a browser control with a URL for an object and the browser control communicates with a server application to retrieve or render the data of the object. STONE also teaches the browser control can be contained in any application that satisfies the requirements of an OLE container (col. 10, lines 1-43). However, STONE does not teach that the container application is a non-network application or the network-based application is used to access a datum in a network database across a network to generate an object.

BOOKMAN teaches a network based application (web listener / server application) receiving a request identifying an object (object request identifying web agent), the object (web agent) including a datum (data) obtained from a network database (database) across a network (see fig. 3) by the network based application

(web listener / server application), means for dynamically accessing the object for the datum (via creating the web agent and having the web agent access the data) through communicating with the network based application for the request; and means for transmitting the datum (data) to the third party application (requesting application / web browser) as a response to the request (see fig. 3, fig. 4; col. 4, line 60-67; col. 5, lines 1-48; col. 5, line 50 – col. 6, line 3). Therefore, it would be obvious based on the combination that the web browser control in STONE makes the request to a subsequent web browser control or the server application to fulfill the object request for retrieving data from a database and returns said data to the requesting application. Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN in order to facilitate an efficient way of generating dynamic Web pages.

CHAPPELL teaches that an OLE container is a non-network application (WORD / EXCEL applications) (pg. 174). Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN and CHAPPELL in order to provide a link and embedded data from a server without being aware of what kind of application the other is (pg. 174).

As to claim 8, STONE teaches the object (HTML document / rendered HTML viewer object that represents the HTML document) includes the datum (web page / data) and a method to manipulate the datum (rendering and displaying the web page) (col. 10, line 59 – col. 11, line 6; col. 12, lines 50-53; col. 10, lines 24-29).

As to claim 9, STONE teaches the server (initial browser control / server program of initial browser control) is to retrieve and transmit the datum (web page) to the application (client application) (via displaying the application in the frame created by the client) (col. 9, lines 37-58). STONE also teaches the browser control can be contained in any application that satisfies the requirements of an OLE container (col. 10, lines 1-43). However, STONE does not teach that the container application is a non-network application.

CHAPPELL teaches that an OLE container is a non-network application (WORD / EXCEL applications) (pg. 174). Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN and CHAPPELL in order to provide a link and embedded data from a server without being aware of what kind of application the other is (pg. 174).

As to claim 13, STONE teaches cited teachings as disclosed above and that the browser control can be contained in any application that satisfies the requirements of an OLE container (col. 10, lines 1-43). However, STONE does not teach that the third party container application is a non-network application.

CHAPPELL teaches that an OLE container is a non-network application (WORD / EXCEL applications) (pg. 174). Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN and CHAPPELL in order to

provide a link and embedded data from a server without being aware of what kind of

application the other is (pg. 174).

As to claims 17-19, reference is made to a machine readable medium that

corresponds to the method of claims 7-9 and is therefore met by the rejection of claims

7-9 above.

4.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over STONE

in view of BOOKMAN as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of "ActiveX

Programming Unleashed" by CHEN, Weiving.

As to claim 15, STONE teaches the network based application (subsequent

browser control / container / server application) includes a script (script / scripting

language added by the application) (col. 4, lines 23-29; col. 23, lines 47-58). However,

STONE does not teach that the script or scripting language is JavaScript.

CHEN a network based application (web browser control) (pg. 3, 1st 5th – 7th

paragraphs) containing any Document Objects and that Java Script document objects

embodies properties of a web page (pgs. 14 and 17-18). It is obvious to one skilled in

the art that since the browser control contains any document objects and that

JavaScript is a form of a document object that the browser control contains JavaScript

document objects. Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine

the teachings of STONE with the teachings of BOOKMAN and CHEN in order to render

/ load HTML pages into a browser (pg. 14).

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
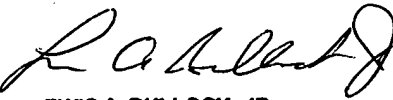
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lewis A. Bullock, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-3759. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Meng An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LEWIS A. BULLOCK, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER

March 10, 2005